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# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2654

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## SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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## MOI'S TOLERANCE VIS-A-VIS ODINGA LAUDED

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 21 May 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Odinga's Exit From KANU"]

[Text] THERE is a peculiar similarity between football clubs and political parties, although, generally, the former do not advance political causes and the latter do not encourage soccer.

The similarity is that football clubs and political parties are essentially voluntary associations, and members remain together for as long as they accept the aims and rules of their association.

Take then, for instance, the rather successful football club known as Gor Mahia, of which Mr. Odinga is a founding member.

If Mr. Odinga were to go round the country saying that Gor Mahia is a terrible club, and that, in general, the public should in all ways support the A.F.C. Leopards S.C., another rather successful football club, then he would have broken the aims and objectives of Gor Mahia and forfeited his claim to its membership.

The same with political parties. Members of political parties are bound by the voluntary nature of their association, as well as common adherence to their declared aims and objectives.

The moment they break the rules of the game and show disloyalty and contempt for the aims and objectives of the political party, then they forfeit their right to remain members thereof.

We say "forfeit their right", advisedly, because people remain members of voluntary associations for as long as they keep within the rules and aims of their association.

Printed elsewhere in this page is a full report of our correspondent who listened to Mr. Odinga's speech and comments during the question-and-answer session in the British House of Commons.

The report quotes Mr. Odinga as canvassing for support for the Kenya Socialist Party from the left-wing of Labour Party and the Socialist International.

And it cannot be seriously argued that Mr. Odinga declared his intention to start a Socialist Party without being satisfied in the first place that

he no longer wished to remain a member of KANU.

Moreover, Mr. Odinga's other contention is that there is no political party in this country.

Mr. Odinga cannot have his cake and eat it. If there is no political party, then he cannot be the life member of a non-existent political party, unless he exists in one long fantasy like that of Alice in Wonderland or Shangrila.

On the other hand, if there is a political party, as indeed there is, and he does not recognise it, he has automatically taken himself out of it.

The view that there is no political party in Kenya, and that even if there is one he does not recognise it, is consistent with Mr. Odinga's declared position that he wants to form his own party.

Mr. Odinga protests that he did not say these things, and yet most of them, and worse, are implied in the statements he issued to the Press this week. One must, therefore, take his retraction of the previous statement about another party as the utterance of a coward who has no courage of his convictions.

Setting aside the question of Mr. Odinga's intention to form another party, there is also a question of loyalty. What loyal party member can travel to Europe to tell foreigners that his party (and also the country) is run by a nocturnal cabal of mad people?

And that another country — in this case Tanzania — is better run than his own country, Kenya, despite official Tanzanian statements to the effect that *Ujamaa* socialism has failed?

Needless to say, the Government of Kenya has been extremely patient and restrained in the face of insults and provocation from Mr. Odinga. Mr. Odinga was not harassed on his arrival at the airport. He was not even searched. His freedom of movement and his civil liberties, were not interfered with.

And this is a great tribute to the tolerance of our Head of State.

## ARAB PERCEPTION OF AFRICA LABELLED BLURRED, DISTORTED

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 21 May 82 p

[Editorial: "Arabs and Hallstein Doctrine"]

[Text]

IT APPEARS from the activities of the Arab League that there has been a palpable shift in their attitude towards the foreign policies of African countries, particularly with regard to the Middle East and Israel.

Since 1973, when most African countries broke relations with Israel, the position of the Arab League has been that Israel has occupied the territory of an African-Arab nation — Egypt — and that therefore African nations should show solidarity with the Arabs and boycott Israel.

The return of the Sinai to the Egypt on April 26 naturally removed the grounds for boycotting Israel and so some African countries, the foremost being Zaïre, decided to resume diplomatic relations with Israel. Zaïre, of course, follows Egypt's example. Both Egypt and Israel have ambassadors in each other's capital.

After Zaïre's announcement that it was resuming diplomatic relations with Israel, there was a flurry of Arab activities in political as well as diplomatic circles culminating in the announcement from Saudi Arabia that the Kingdom was severing all relations with Zaïre, and that the Saudis would likewise sever diplomatic relations with all those countries who may subsequently recognise Israel.

Since the original ground for breaking relations with Israel, namely, that it had occupied an African-Arab territory, had ceased to exist, it seems reasonable to examine the reasons underlying Saudi's new position.

The first is that the Arabs are telling the Africans that "a friend of our enemy is our enemy".

Yet the policy of most African nations is that of positive non-alignment, "friends to all and enemies to none". It seems, therefore, that the Arabs assume African solidarity in fatalism and determinism, an assumption which rules out African free will in the conduct of their foreign relations. Solidarity with other people's aspirations, however, does not mean that we let them choose our friends and enemies for us.

The Arab perception of the realities of the foreign policy of Africa is as blurred as it is

distorted, and this is perhaps understandable. They managed to get unprecedented support in 1973 which, in retrospect, was not even justified.

Another aspect of the shift in the Arab's policy towards Africa is that they are trying — with regard to the African continent — to impose Professor Walter Hallstein's official policy of West Germany with regard to the countries that established diplomatic relations with East Germany.

Germany — the doctrine went — was indivisible, countries which recognised Communist East Germany automatically forfeited their relations with the Federal Republic of Germany.

This doctrine led to the severing of relations between Bonn and Belgrade in 1957 and between Bonn and Havana in 1963. It foundered later when Zanzibar, which had relations with East Germany, united with Tanganyika, which had relations with Bonn. The new republic of Tanzania became the first country outside the main World War II contestants to have representatives in Bonn and East Germany.

How relevant is the Hallstein doctrine to the Middle East? It is not relevant because the Arabs lack the industrial and technological independence to enforce it. If it were applied universally, the Arabs would have to break relations, not only with African countries, but also with the entire Western World. They cannot afford to do that.

Second, two leading Arab nations already recognise the right of Israel to exist. Egypt has diplomatic relations with Israel and the Saudi Fahad plan for a comprehensive peace in the Middle East postulates the recognition of Israel.

In the circumstances, trying to enforce the Hallstein doctrine in the Middle East is rather like telling the whole world: "Do as we say, but not as we do".

Finally, from the argument about the occupation of the Sinai, the Arabs have made a great illegitimate leap to the argument that the *Arab Weltanschauung* is identical to the *African Weltanschauung*.

However, the difference between *Pax Africana* and *Pax Arabica* is, in reality, as great as the difference between the "is" and "ought" arguments.

SHS. 40M SOUGHT BY OPPOSITION, SAYS NGEI

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 31 May 82 p 2

[Text]

SOME disgruntled elements from Kenya recently went abroad to solicit for funds amounting to Shs. 40 million to form opposition parties, the Minister for Livestock Development, Mr. Paul Ngei, disclosed yesterday.

Mr. Ngei made this disclosure at Kikima Market in Mbooni yesterday when he addressed a mammoth Kanu rally, after opening the new Mbooni Kanu sub-branch offices.

The Minister did not disclose the individual or time they solicited for the funds, but said the government was fully informed of the attempts.

He castigated those who went around making tarnishing utterances against the government.

Mr. Ngei challenged such people to stop their cowardly behaviour and come out openly and express their views.

He termed them as malicious elements whose intentions were to discredit the good work the government was doing.

He vowed that the ruling Kanu party would not tolerate

such people and would not hesitate to expel any divisive elements from the party.

"Kanu is the government and the government is Kanu", Mr. Ngei said amid cheers, adding that the party's governing council's decision to uphold Kanu as the only party was made with a view to making it more effective.

The Minister also made a scathing attack on Nairobi University Students Organisation (SONU) for its recent Press statement criticising the government and Kanu.

Saying that the students were there to read and not engage in misguided politics Mr. Ngei appealed to parents whose children were at the University to advise them not to be involved in political activities.

He challenged those who wanted to be involved in politics to come out and contest fearlessly, instead of making baseless accusations against the very Government that was caring for them through the *wananchi's* taxes.

CSO: 4700/1438



## STUDENTS TO BE SCREENED

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 3 Jun 82 pp 1-24

[Text]

PRESIDENT Daniel arap Moi yesterday said the Government would soon start screening university students to determine their loyalty to the Government and the State.

Addressing a mammoth rally at Kitui Secondary School, President Moi said rhetoric by some students showed they were paying allegiance to unknown masters outside Kenya.

He challenged such elements to hold a meeting to announce their external allegiance. "The public pays huge taxes to educate and maintain those students at the university yet they go about causing chaos", the President said.

The President challenged University of Nairobi students who are true Nyayo followers to come out and assist the Government in identifying trouble makers at the campus.

He said students who are ready to co-operate with the Government would be protected from being molested by trouble makers.

President Moi called on true Nyayo followers at the campus to show it by organising a separate "Kamukunji" with a view to counteract that of revolutionaries who are out to cause chaos.

Most students at the university were Nyayo followers, he said. He particularly praised university students who come from Machakos and Kitui districts for setting a good example to their counterparts by involving themselves in soil conservation efforts in their respective districts.

He reiterated his *Madaraka* Day message that his Govern-

ment would no longer persuade people to be loyal and protect independence.

"There will be no more persuading. People should know that they have a government," he said, adding that *wananchi* needed peace, love and unity in order to participate effectively in national development and live in a relaxed manner unmolested.

President Moi urged M.P.'s to realise that they were elected to serve their constituents and the nation and not to be involved in 'mere talk'.

He noted that during the struggle for this country's independence loud talkers were needed more than experts.

"Words were needed to destroy the colonial Government. It never needed learned people or experts to talk against the colonial Government," he told the gathering which included the Vice-President, Mr. Mwai Kibaki; the Nairobi Mayor, Coun. Nathan Kahara; 11 Cabinet Ministers, Assistant Ministers and other leaders.

He hit out at some people who kept on talking about imperialism and colonialism and said such people were dreaming.

He announced that the Government would negotiate with the American Embassy in Nairobi with a view to re-opening or taking over the Mwingi Mission Hospital which was closed in 1976.

He also said the Government had agreed to establish a teachers' training college in Kitui Town next year depending on the availability of land.

In response to a memorandum presented by the Kitui people, President Moi said he would ask the Minister concerned to elevate Kitui into a town council.

## KENEXTEL BECOMES PART OF KENYA POSTS, TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 4 Jun 82 p 3

[Text]

THE management board of the Kenya External Telecommunications Company, (Kenextel), has been disbanded and its functions taken over by the Kenya Posts and Telecommunications Corporation.

Announcing this yesterday, the Ministry for Transport and Communications. Mr. Henry Kosgey, directed the share holders of Kenextel and the boards of the two bodies to take the necessary action to effect the changes as soon as possible and in an orderly manner.

The Minister, however, assured Kenextel staff that they would not suffer any undue hardships as a result of the changes.

Mr. Kosgey said Kenextel would now become part of the Kenya Posts and Telecommunications Corporation set up.

To achieve these changes, the Minister said, the Treasury and the Ministry of Transport and Communications were making arrangements to surrender immediately to the corporation direct financial interests in the company which accrued to them on behalf of the Government.

Mr. Kosgey said the changes had been brought about by a

number of operational problems which Kenextel, as an independent entity, had undergone during the past five years.

"It has therefore been decided to re-examine the present set up for provision of telecommunications services with a view to rationalising them", the Minister said.

He said that for some time, the Government had been working out plans of harmonising the services of the two bodies in terms of revenue, since they were doing almost the same job.

Present during the announcement were the Managing Director of the Corporation, Mr. Kipng'eno arap Ngeny; the Chairman, Mr. Dawson Mlamba; the Deputy Managing Director, Mr. P.O. Okundi; Chairman of the disbanded company, Mr. E. Habwe and its Managing Director, Mr. Ben Okudo.

Kenextel was formerly a subsidiary of the defunct East African Community.

It was formed in an independent parastatal by the Kenya Government to handle external telecommunications when the community broke-up.

CSO: 4700/1438

## BRIEFS

2400 LINES BY 1986--The Kenya Posts and Telecommunications Corporation trunk network will increase to more than 2,400 lines by 1986 from the present 1,000 lines, the head of telecommunication services, Mr. M. T. Kilili, said yesterday. Mr. Kilili was briefing two Assistant Ministers for Transport and Communications, Mr. M. O. S. Soba and Mr. M. ole Nampaso, before they made a familiarisation tour of the posts and telecommunications premises in Nairobi. The K.P. and T. Managing Director, Mr. Kipng'eno arap Ng'eny, was also present. Meanwhile, two newly-appointed board members of the corporation, Mr. Wacira Waweru, who is a former M.P. for Parklands, and Mr. Joseph arap Letting, who is the P.S. for Higher Education, yesterday left Nairobi for Eastern and Central Provinces for a five-day familiarisation tour. [Text] [Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 21 May 82 p 5]

BIG SHOT HARASSMENT--More than 1,000 residents of Mwakini along the Machakos/Kitui boundary have appealed to the Government to save them from continued harassment and eviction threats by some wealthy people. Claiming to have lived in the area for more than 20 years, the residents said they could not understand why they should be told by the "big shots" to vacate the area as they did not have any alternative homes. Several people representing the affected families called at the Machakos District Information Office on Monday afternoon and said they were speaking on behalf of nearly 3,000 people who were now worried because of the harassment they were reportedly going through "with nobody coming to our rescue or protection". They said the affected families settled in the area more than 20 years ago when the area was uninhabited. They further claimed that for the last two weekends, a large number of houses and property were destroyed by some known people who allegedly wanted them to leave the area. A group of people are alleged to have burned down several houses in the area on May 8 and May 15, 1982. "We are now worried about our safety and future. We would like the Government interference and protect us from the harassment", the representatives said. They said their efforts to get help from the M.P.s for the area and administrative officials were fruitless. [Text] [Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 20 May 82 p 5]

STUDENT DEAD IN MOSCOW--A Kenyan studying agricultural engineering in the Soviet Union was found dead with head wounds earlier this week in the Soviet city of Krasnodar. The Kenya News Agency said yesterday Kenyan authorities were awaiting details on the death of Simeon Lihalakha, a student at Krasnodar University in southern Russia. But it added that reports received from Moscow

by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said Lihalakha was found dead at a bus stop near the university late at night and that he had suffered head wounds. Lihalakha, survived by a widow and three children, was an agricultural engineer with Kenya's Livestock Ministry and was studying for a doctorate in the USSR with the sponsorship of the Kenyan Government. K.N.A. said his body was being flown home tomorrow for burial in his home village in Western Kenya. The late Mr. Lihalakha was born in Idakho Location, Kakamega District in 1942 and studied at Muihila Secondary School before going to the USSR. [Text] [Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 20 May 82 p 2]

HUNGARIAN TIES HAILED--An Assistant Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Ezekiel Mweu, yesterday hailed the good relations existing between Kenya and Hungary, when he received in his office the Hungarian Charge d'Affaires, Mr. Gyula Parkanyi. Mr. Mweu said Hungarian aid would be welcome, especially to Kenya's rural health programme and small-scale industries which would generate employment in the rural areas. Concerning a recent tour of Hungary by some members of the Kenya Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Mr. Mweu hoped the Hungarian counterparts of the Chamber would pay a similar visit to Kenya. Responding, Mr. Parkanyi said his country was ready to co-operate with the Kenya in economic and cultural matters. [Text] [Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 29 May 82 p 3]

TRIBAL CONFLICTS--ELDORET--The M.P. for Eldoret North, Mr. Nicanor Kimurgor arap Sirma, has warned a few disgruntled elements who instigated tribal conflicts on Nandi-Luhya border. [Text] [Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 29 May 82 p 9]

WATER PUMPS AT STANDSTILL--BUSIA--All water pumping machines in Busia District have come to a standstill and people are travelling miles to fetch water in the streams. [Text] [Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 3 Jun 82 p 9]

NGOROKO MENACE--The Government will leave no stone unturned to ensure the Ngoroko menace is eliminated, the Rift Valley P.C. Mr. H. N. Oyugi, has said. Mr. Oyugi who was addressing a meeting at Makutano, West Pokot District, said the Government was strong and should not be mistaken for its sympathetic attitude. The P.C. who was accompanied by an Assistant Minister for Lands Settlement and Physical Planning, Mr. F. Lotodo, M.P. for Pokot East Mr. James Korel-lach and the area D.C. Mr. Samuel Kigen, told the people in the District not to panic but to continue with their day to day activities because plans to fight lawlessness had been completed. He commended the local people for revealing the movements of cattle raiders to authorities and urged them to report anybody sheltering aliens. He praised the security forces in the area for their good performance and urged them to keep it up. Noting that Kenya was lucky to have a God-fearing leader who worked day and night to bring peace and unity to all, the P.C. called upon all Kenyans to rally behind the President by following the nyayo philosophy. [Text] [Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 31 May 82 p 9]

NEW MINISTRY HQ--The Minister for Information and Broadcasting, Mr. Eliud Mwamunga, has said the Ministry will build its headquarters near Jamhuri Park in Nairobi. The Minister said this when he toured the site. He was

accompanied by the Minister for Environment and Natural Resources, Mr. Peter Oloo-Aringo, and the Permanent Secretary for Information, Jr. J. Kiti. The Permanent Secretary noted that once all plans were finalised, the project would begin within the next six months. Mr. Aringo said his Ministry would co-operate with other Ministries concerned to ensure the project was a success. [Text] [Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 3 Jun 82 p 3]

CONVOYS FOR MIRAA HAULIERS--Vehicles transporting miraa to and within Wajir District, which in the past have been travelling without armed escorts, have now been ordered to accompany the normal convoys. The move is in line with the general fighting up of security following the shooting incidents involving armed bandits. The order was issued by North Eastern P.C., Mr. Benson Kaaria, when he addressed heads of departments and local leaders who included Kanu officials, councillors and the M.P. for Wajir West Mr. Mohamed Khalif. The P.C. said although the order would affect the miraa business, the Government would not compromise on security. Normal convoys to and from Wajir takes about two to three days to Meru where the miraa is obtained. Mr. Kaaria advised the businessmen to transport the commodity by air as it was being done in Mandera District. Assuring civil servants of full Government protection, the P.C. said armed forces now combing the district would continue until the exercise yields results. He referred to the Saturday shooting, where a D.O., a former D.O. and an Administration policeman were killed, as an isolated case, but which the Government was determined to ensure did not occur again. He recalled the shifta bandit who had killed civil servants in November, 1980, as having been gunned down by security forces, and gave assurances that the bandits who were now creating terror and insecurity in the area, would be wiped out by the security forces in operation. [Text] [Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 29 May 82 p 3]

SLIGHT RISE IN RESERVES--Kenya's foreign exchange reserves stood at Shs. 2,335 million at the end of April, according to the latest figures published in the Kenya Gazette. The reserves are made up of Shs. 1,050 million as balance with banks and Shs. 618 million in cash with the Treasury, Shs. 550 million in other investments and Shs. 132 million in Special Drawing Rights. As compared with the figure of Shs. 2,355 million at the end of April, the foreign exchange reserves were at Shs. 2,138 million in February and Shs. 2,551 million at the end of January. Thus there has been an improvement in these reserves since the end of February when these dipped to a lower level. On the deposits side, the Central Bank of Kenya shows Shs. 762 million from the commercial banks in Kenya, Shs. 36 million in foreign exchange from the commercial banks and Shs. 2,871 from IMF along with sundry deposits of Shs. 357 million. At the end of January, Kenya had Shs. 3,816 million of currency in circulation. This declined marginally to Shs. 3,759 million at the end of February. According to the latest figures, the currency in circulation at the end of April was Shs. 3,617 million. [Text] [Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 4 Jun 82 p 8]

CSO: 4700/1438

BLAMO SAYS UNTRAINED PUBLIC SERVICE MANAGERS HINDER DEVELOPMENT

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 9 Jun 82 p 4

[Excerpt]

The managing-director of the National Port Authority (NPA), Dr. J. Bernard Blamo has said that the lack of competent and trained middle managers for the public service has retarded Liberia's development for several decades.

He said the Liberian public service cannot handle the complex challenges of socio-economic development with untrained administrators.

Dr. Blamo was speaking yesterday at the Liberia Institute of Public Administration, when he delivered the key-note address at the opening of the 25th general management seminar at IPA head office here.

He told the 37 participants in the three-week management seminar that some of the wastage of financial and material resources in the Liberian public service can be attributed to the low level administrative and managerial

skills of some technicians, managers, administrators, coordinators and directors who he said are unable to implement policies and programs.

The National Port Authority boss said Liberia has paid an enormous price in millions of dollars due to the poor selection and appointment of managers who are incapable of providing the requisite leadership, administrative and managerial guidance for development programs.

This problem, he noted, has been aggravated as a consequence of recent rapid social changes in the Liberian society.

Dr. Blamo appealed to participants to be willing to acquire new skills and ideals in management and administration, because Liberia has suffered untold losses in man-hours in the public service, he added.

CSO: 4700/1436

ROK DELEGATION CHIEF PROPOSES PRIVATE LIBERIAN-ROK COOPERATION

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 9 Jun 82 p 3

[Excerpt]

The leader of the 17-man Korean trade delegation currently in the country on a fact-finding mission, has proposed the establishment of a Liberian-Korean private business cooperation to promote economic ties between the two countries and their peoples.

Mr. Young Gak Shin, who arrived in Liberia last Thursday at the head of the delegation, advanced this proposal on Friday at a reception hosted in their honor by the Liberia Chamber of Commerce at the Ducor Intercontinental Hotel in Monrovia.

He asserted that once the joint economic communique has been signed by the Liberian and Korean leaders, it was left with businessmen of the two countries to implement the agreement already signed by the two leaders, through cooperation, thereby promoting their economic development through the private and public sectors, as well as promoting bilateral friendship between both countries.

Mr. Shin disclosed that the prime purpose of their visit was to gather important information on the business climate in the

country and to examine business potentials of Liberians.

He said from information obtained so far, Liberia's major problem is the lack of capital and advanced technology which could be provided by the Republic of Korea through economic cooperation.

Mr. Shin thanked the Liberia Chamber of Commerce for the hospitality accorded them and disclosed that another team of Korean trade delegation composed of private and government officials will visit Liberia later this year.

In brief remarks, the first vice president of the Liberia Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Shaffic S. Obeid, welcomed the group to Liberia on behalf of the Chamber and assured them of the Chamber's fullest support and cooperation in promoting business opportunities in the country.

Meanwhile, the Korean delegation, which is expected to leave Liberia this Thursday, yesterday began a three-day special exhibition at the Ducor Hotel of several Korean goods.



## LOFA COUNTY CITIZENS PRESENT DOE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 7 Jun 82 pp 1, 10

[Text]

The citizens of Lofa County, reputed to be among the nation's most development-conscious people, have presented to Head of State Samuel K. Doe an impressive five-point development programme which they say they would like to undertake for the improvement of their area.

The presentation was made at a mass meeting in Voinjama Saturday, June 5, when the Head of State paid a special visit to the Lofa capital to discuss development matters with the county's chiefs, elders, administrative leaders and the public in general.

Observers describe the visit as highly significant and historic, because it was specifically undertaken by the Head of State, not to judge palava or to tell them what to do, but to ask them what they thought was best for their own future.

Our correspondent reports that the Lofa citizens rose to the occasion by presenting to the Liberian leader a no-nonsense package that included sober and concrete proposals that struck at the very heart of their development needs.

In words and in deeds, according to our correspondent, they confirmed their reputation for being a hard working and self reliant people when, after presenting their

package, they pledged to help finance it, with contributions from all Lofa citizens — those employed in the public and private sectors, those who are self-employed as well as the "floating population".

#### Health

The five-point development programme was read by Lofa's foremost development figure, Mr. Jeremiah Tulay, manager of the Lofa County Agriculture Development Project (LCADP), and presented to the Head of State by Internal Affairs Minister Edward K. Sackor. The package covered health, education, electrification, road construction, and the paving of the streets of Voinjama, which they said they considered the county's first priority.

According to LINA Correspondent Urias Harrington, who travelled with the Head of State, the citizens thanked the Government for services being rendered by the Tellewoyan Memorial Hospital in Voinjama and requested Government to convert



the Kolahun Health Centre to a 50-bed hospital to provide similar services to the people of that area.

They also appealed to Government to renovate the Curran Memorial Hospital in Zorzor to meet the needs of that part of the county. Curran Memorial was built more than 30 years ago by the Lutheran Church in Liberia and is currently being run by the church, with assistance from Government.

### **Education**

Education has always been close to the hearts of Lofa people. Many of their sons and daughters in the early days and up to the fifties, walked from Kolahun, Voinjama and Zorzor and Belle Yella to Cuttington College in Suacoco, (then Central Province, now Bong County) and the University of Liberia in Monrovia, to seek higher education.

It was therefore not surprising that their development package placed particular emphasis on education. The citizens appealed to Government to construct a college in Lofa "to alleviate the embarrassing and frustrating social and economic life of our high school graduates."

They said the student population in the county had tripled in the last five years, resulting in the increase of high school graduates. They complained that out of the large number of graduates each year, 85 per cent did not get admission to the nation's institutions of higher learning.

### **Decentralization**

The citizens therefore appeal-

ed to Government for the construction of a college in Lofa County to help decentralize educational facilities in the country and prevent their children from leaving Zorzor, Foya and Belle Yella and other parts of the country in search of higher education.

They also asked for more high schools in Kolahun, Zorzor, Foya and Belle Yella in order to accommodate the graduates of the 28 junior high schools in the county.

A request was also put to Government to consider constructing roads to connect the districts of Kolahun, Belle Yella and Bopolu with Monrovia, and to install electricity in Zorzor and Foya.

On behalf of the business community in the county, the citizens recommended that Government take a retrospective view at the transshipment program because it was causing the business community in the county "some embarrassments."

They said the business community complained that many of the transhipped goods were bought back on the local Lofa markets and sold at half the price of the same goods, that were bought in Monrovia.

### **Agriculture**

In an effort to show how serious they were about their development programme, the citizens informed the Head of State of their decision to make voluntary contributions of one month's salary of every Lofa citizen, whether employed by Government or the private sector, to support the proposed programme.

Those that were self-

employed, they said, would pay three hundred dollars, while a collection of ten dollars per head would be made from the "floating population".

During the mass meeting the amount of \$47,290 in pledges and cash donations was raised toward the development programme.

The Head of State pledged a personal donation of \$5,000 on behalf of himself and his family.

The citizens also told Head of State Doe that there were now over 700 communal rice farms in Lofa County as the result of his call for self-sufficiency in food production.

Agriculture was not mentioned in the package. Observers say this is most probably because Government has already made a major contribution to agricultural development in the county through the World Bank — funded LCADP, which has spearheaded tremendous agricultural development activities throughout Lofa.

Both Government and World Bank official have rated the LCADP among the most successful of agricultural projects in the country for many years.

### **Response**

The Commander-in-Chief, Dr. Doe, responding, told the citizens that the development of Liberia lies in the hands of Liberians. He said no nation could be run without the full participation of its citizens.

He then urged the citizens of Lofa County to cooperate with their leaders to achieve their development goals.

TAYE ASKS MINISTRIES TO SUBMIT NAMES OF ALIEN EMPLOYEES

Commissioner's Appeal

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 11 Jun 82 p 12

[Article by Westmore Dahn]

[Text]

**The Commissioner of Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, Edwin Taye, has appealed to government ministries and agencies to cooperate with his bureau by submitting names of aliens employed by them to ensure the legality of their stay in Liberia.**

Mr. Taye said to make sure that the Liberianization policy is fully implemented in the country, his bureau recently launched a program and wrote these agencies and ministries to identify aliens within their employ. But, he revealed, some of these establishments have flatly refused to comply with the Immigration Bureau.

Speaking during a press briefing at his office yesterday, Commissioner Taye asserted that the program was geared towards replacing illegal aliens with qualified Liberians in various positions as directors, revenue collectors, drivers and others.

He pointed out that where there were no qualified Liberians to occupy certain positions, provisions are made by government to have aliens employed, but "not when Liberians are available and searching for similar jobs".

Commissioner Taye disclosed that since the institution of the exercise recently, 120 aliens have been affected while 43 are still being investigated. He added that most of these foreigners had falsified Liberian citizenship to facilitate their employment.

The commissioner explained that those from neighbouring countries who were affected by the exercise would be repatriated and if they decide to return, they must process their documents through the proper channel.

He then commended the Ministries of Postal Affairs and Labour among other ministries for positively complying with his Bureau to submit names of aliens as well as terminating their services upon request.

Mr. Taye frowned on the "non-challant" attitude of Ministries of Finance and Agriculture and the National Iron Ore Company, which he

said have refused to cooperate.

He noted that the NIOC, when approached, asked the Immigration for a nine-month grace period before complying with the directive, while the Finance Ministry "has not even replied" to his letter.

On the ECOWAS protocol which call for the free movement of citizens of member states, Mr. Taye said his Bureau was subject to order and as such, would always be willing to carry out directives from the Ministry of Justice under which it operates.

Personally, Commissioner Taye maintained that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs should carefully study the protocol before applying it to Liberia.

He emphasized that if individuals were allowed to enter the country without travel and resident documents such as passport, visa, resident and work permits, Liberians would

find it very difficult to get employment.

He added that crime rate would be higher in the country if aliens were permitted to enter the country without documents, while the Bureau of Immigration would definitely be serving as a "figure-head" agency.

On major problems affecting his Bureau, the commissioner said transportation and communication facilities have been hindering the smooth operation of his Bureau.

He said only few personnel assigned at outstations have transportation.

To this end, Commissioner Taye appealed to government to provide these essential facilities so as to make his Bureau more functional.

He praised members of the Immigration Bureau for the efforts they are making to combat crime and other illegal activities of aliens in the country.

#### Immigration Fines Alien Government Employees

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 11 Jun 82 p 3

[Article by J. N. Elliott]

[Text] One hundred and sixty-three non-Liberians employed in various Government Ministries and Agencies have been fined by the Immigration Bureau.

They were fined following screening exercise instituted by the Bureau to get rid of aliens who have either fraudulently obtained naturalization certificates, falsified Liberian Citizenship or those who are not gainfully employed.

However, the total fines collected were not disclosed by Immigration authorities.

According to Deputy Immigration Commissioner David M. Barshell, the "screening exercise" was not fully implemented because of the "deliberate refusal" of several government institutions to dismiss illegal aliens based upon the Bureau's recommendations.

Speaking in an interview Monday with the NEW LIBERIAN,

Mr. Barshell disclosed that only the managements of Hotel Africa, National Iron Ore Company, National Police, and the Ministries of Postal Affairs and Planning, have so far complied despite several warnings.

He said government is not against aliens working or residing here, but under the Immigration laws, they are required to regularize their status or work permit.

Commissioner Barshell said those arrested for violating immigration requirements are either fined \$500 or \$1,000 based on their charges. But notwithstanding, the Bureau has to use its discretion,

in the case of fishermen, who most often than not, failed to adjust their status.

He meanwhile, warned those aliens in the employed of government to stop masquerading as Liberian citizens and do away with fake Liberian citizenship.

He said if they are caught, they will face immediate deportation.

Commissioner Barshell also used the occasion to call on Liberians to stop shielding aliens. Citing as an example, he said a police Captain was recently arrested for falsifying Liberian citizenship.

CSO: 4700/1436

## MINISTER DISSATISFIED WITH DELIBERATIONS OF RUBBER STUDY GROUP

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 11 Jun 82 p 3

[Article by Lue Hinneh]

[Text]

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Administration, Col. James Coleman, has expressed dissatisfaction over deliberations at the 27th Assembly of the International Rubber Study Group during its sitting in Mexico City recently.

Disclosing this to the NEW LIBERIAN Wednesday upon his return to the country, Col. Coleman said he was optimistic that the week-long meeting would have discussed price stabilization of natural rubber, but instead, he said, discussions there centered around the quantity of natural rubber bought each year from the producers by consumers.

Minister Coleman said the price stabilization of rubber had been discussed at the meeting, it would have determined whether small farmers would continue producing rubber or go into an alternative business in order to make a living.

## LESS COSTLY

However, he said, papers

presented at the assembly revealed that the cost of producing natural rubber was less than that of synthetic rubber which contains high elasticity. In this light, Col. Coleman said Liberia will be benefited from the conference, because it has been assured that Liberia's natural rubber will always be on the market, adding that Liberia as a producer of natural rubber has the confidence that she will always be in business.

According to Deputy Minister Coleman, he wrote a letter to the Secretary General of (IRSG), Mr. L. Bateman, expressing his dissatisfaction and recommended that there be some dialogue between rubber producing countries and buyers regarding the stabilization of the price of the commodity.

The Deputy Minister also frowned on the low price of rubber which he said did not hamper the buyers, but rather the small farmers who total income per capital lies in rubber farming.

INCREASE

Commenting on the recent increase made in the price of rubber, Minister Coleman noted that it is not guaranteed as there is no fixed time as to how long the increase would last.

CSO: 4700/1436

CID LAUNCHES CAMPAIGN TO COMBAT INCREASE IN CRIME AFTER CURFEW LIFTING

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 11 Jun 82 p 8

[Excerpt]

The Director of Criminal Investigation Division, (CID), Bangalee M. Saysay, has said a campaign to combat the increasing number of crimes in the streets of Monrovia has been launched by the CID.

Areas to be covered by agents of the CID, especially during the late hours, include West Point, Rock Crusher at Mamba Point, and the Terminal Islands.

The CID Chief said his division was taking this step because he had observed that crime rate has increased since the curfew was recently lifted by the PRC. He

said many rogues who were kept off the streets during curfew hours have once more resumed their criminal activities.

The CID boss, in an interview with LINA Thursday, said his men were doing everything in their power to minimize the crime rate, but added that the lack of logistical support was hampering the smooth operation of the division.

He therefore appealed to proper authorities to properly equip the CID to ensure its effectiveness in protecting lives and properties.

CSO: 4700/1436

## RUBBER FARMERS STUDYING FIRESTONE'S PRICE OFFER

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 7 Jun 82 pp 3, 16

[Article by Madison Meahyen]

[Text]

Liberian rubber planters have been closely studying Firestone Plantation Company's eight cents increase in the buying price of rubber.

The **Daily Observer** reported on Tuesday that in a move to revive Liberian rubber farms, Firestone would as of June 1 pay 22 cents per pound for rubber.

Until last Tuesday, Liberian rubber producers were selling their non spec coagulum and cup lump to the company at 14 cents per pound.

The rubber farmers said at a meeting on Tuesday afternoon that they intend to revitalize their farms for increased productivity since many farms around the country either remained inactive or were closed down, following the drastic drop in rubber price locally and internationally over the past few years.

At a meeting of members of the Liberian Rubber Planters Association in Kakata, Gibi Territory, attended also by representatives of the Firestone Company, the farmers listened to a number of proposals by Firestone to improve local production.

Firestone is undertaking a \$2 million dollar incentive subsidy to farmers which provides for the

recent 8-cent increase in rubber price locally. And the objective is to augment local rubber production for the \$4 million new rubber processing plant being constructed by Firestone in Harbel.

Tuesday's meeting in Kakata also considered such matters as the reopening of the farm supplies store in Firestone to readily make available farm tools for rubber planters. Firestone is expected to issue a price list soon, specifying costs for farm items.

Other issues discussed included the provision of training facilities, to be undertaken by the farm advisory board under Firestone, training for foremen and overseers on how to manage and supervise tappers for better productivity. It was decided that specific guidelines are to be made available later regarding details of the training program.

Some farmers requested Firestone for credit facilities to enable those who closed down their farms following the price decline to reactivate them. This matter Firestone will refer to management for further consideration. There was no definite promise.

But it was agreed that Firestone might consider providing short-term credit facilities



to farmers to purchase farm tools and materials from the supplies store.

On the question of transportation, it was also decided that Firestone might consider despatching its latex trucks to individual farms to collect rubber products. Many of the farmers had complained that the high cost of energy and transportation was depreciating their earnings.

One other incentive matter discussed was the provision of stumps or bud-grafted rubber plants to farmers at reduced price. The bud-grafted rubber is high-yielding, and, according to reliable sources, Firestone's initial response to the suggestion was positive.

Members of the Rubber Planters Association of Liberia (RPAL) some of whom were represented at the meeting, included Salala Rubber Corporation, African Fruits Company, B.F. Goodrich (Liberia Inc.), the Liberia Company (Cocopa), Firestone Plantations Company itself, and several individual farmers.

RPAL was established in the 1960s to coordinate and promote the activities of rubber planters in the country for better production, marketing and bargaining power with major consumers.

One individual rubber farmer Mr. Richard Holder, whose farm the Daily Observer visited in-

dicated that he was on the verge of closing down his farm, because the rubber industry was not proving to be profitable any longer.

He said this was necessary because the running of the farm was more expensive as compared to the profit generated; he has to buy farm items such as acid, rubber cups, knives, buckets and cutlasses, not to mention transportation cost, and at the same time, pay tappers for their labour (\$2.00 per day each). Yet, after all these expenses, he said the price was a problem.

Nonetheless, Mr. Holder said he would study the terms offered by Firestone carefully to find out if the program is actually vital.

He has already closed down his farm in Bong Mines, but the one in Kakata is still in operation.

Mr. Holder also suggested that there was a need to tighten up security around farm storeroom or factory as certain people, unidentified, were in the habit of stealing latex and other rubber products from other farmers to boost their own incomes. This matter, he observed, had been discovered two years back, but nothing constructive was done about it.

He suggested that some action be taken by RPAL as a group. But he would not relent to provide his own security at the same time.

LPMC DIRECTOR SAYS U.S. RICE CONSIGNMENT HAS ARRIVED

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 10 Jun 82 p 12

[Article by Mlanju Reeves]

[Text]

**A consignment of 5,500 metric tons (about 1,230 bags) of U.S. parboiled rice has arrived in the country as a result of an agreement signed on April 6 this year between the U.S. and Liberian Governments.**

According to the Managing Director of the Liberia Produce Marketing Corporation, LPMC, Mr. Joseph Boakai, the consignment is the first in a shipment of 43,000 tons (about 960,000 bags).

In an interview Monday, Mr. Boakai disclosed that the first consignment will be distributed to various markets by the end of this week.

He said it will be sold at the regular price of \$24 per bag.

Mr. Boakai added that the second shipment is due to arrive in the country by June 25.

He said the overall consignment is grade No. 5, with 20 per cent broken and that the total consignment of nine shipments will arrive in the country on a bi-monthly basis, until the end of September.

Addressing himself to the hoarding of rice by some business houses, Mr. Boakai said the rice market is open to all, thus there should be no reason for hoarding.

He added that since the price adjustment on rice subsidy was made by the PRC Government, importers have been able to import the commodity freely.

CSO: 4700/1436

CHIEF OF STAFF SETS DEADLINE FOR MILITARY TO VACATE PRIVATE HOMES

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 10 Jun 82 p 3

[Article by Madison Meahyen]

[Text]

**The Army Chief of Staff, together with the Ministry of National Defense, has given a strong warning that all personnel of the Armed Forces of Liberia abide by their military code of conduct and exercise proper discipline by refraining from acts like illegal occupation of private properties, or face immediate dismissal.**

The warning, the Chief of Staff indicated, is not for soldiers only, but also for police, immigration and other para-military personnel in the habit of harrassing the civilian population in any manner.

Head of State CIC Samuel K. Doe is very much concerned, Lt. General Henry S. Dubar said, about any misbehaviour by soldiers or members of the para-military as such attitude is having profound effect on the national economy and hampering Government's efforts to improve the living conditions of Liberians, and protect residents in our borders.

Some of the reported

misbehaviour has been in the form of extortion of money from civilians, unauthorized occupation of private homes (for which they either refuse or are unable to pay rents or utility bills), or seizure of other kinds of private property from the public.

General Dubar warned that this practice must stop immediately.

The Army Chief of Staff further explained that because soldiers occupy homes for which they cannot fulfil financial responsibilities, payment of rents and utility bills, the owners of said properties are correspondingly refusing or are unable to settle their obligation to government (taxes and so forth).

Also, because utility bills (electricity, water and telephone) incurred by the occupied homes are not being paid regularly, he noted, public corporations responsible for providing these services are themselves unable to continue in viable business as they cannot generate funds.

The Army Chief of Staff, who along with Defense Minister Major General Albert S. Karpah and other ranking officers of the Defence Ministry was meeting with soldiers at the Barclay

Training Center in Monrovia Tuesday evening, set June 30, 1982 as the deadline for soldiers and para-military personnel to vacate private homes, or be dismissed.

He observed that it had become necessary to re-define the role and responsibility of military personnel in the army as the misbehaviour of certain members was causing serious embarrassment to the PRC Government.

Maintaining that since the PRC government came to power it has done its utmost to provide good housing facilities for the men and women in arms, General Dubar said there was no point in soldiers occupying private homes forcibly. He said government will continue to provide adequate services to the army as long as the army remains disciplined and loyal in the interest of national development.

Already, government is providing rent allowance or rented houses for all officers of the Liberian army, he said.

Deputy Defense Minister for Operation, Cpt. Charles Harris, who also attended the occasion, advised soldiers to avoid considering everything as "G1".

Nothing is G1, nothing is free, so don't think it is G1 to occupy people houses," Captain Harris emphasized.

He explained that government has to pay for or incur all expenses for services that are misused by soldiers. It is to avoid this, he said, that government is constructing new military barracks around the country.

Defense Minister Albert Karpeh, for his part, reiterated that the tendency of certain soldiers and other para-military

personnel to forcibly occupy private houses was unfair, disloyal and in disregard to established policy.

He said there have been repeated warnings to soldiers to refrain from such habits.

General Karpeh recalled that although the general attitude of soldiers as regards physical harassment and molestation of civilians has improved considerably, it was still embarrassing and unlawful for them to seize properties from individuals. This, he observed, was making the general public afraid or apprehensive of the soldiers and "must stop right now."

As the meeting ended Tuesday evening, many soldiers who attended were told to pass on the message to their colleagues. Many of them agreed that the warning was proper and timely and that they were encouraged to advise their friends accordingly.

But some of them indicated that the problem of housing was still facing several personnel of the Armed Forces and that there was need for understanding and consideration from the civilian population.

They assured the public, though, that they would cooperate with higher authorities to remedy the situation.

Meanwhile, Defense Minister Karpeh and other high ranking officers of the Armed Forces have visited Camp Schefflin and Camp Todee on a similar mission. They were due to also visit Bomi Territory to advise soldiers here, accordingly.

NHA DIRECTOR SAYS TENANTS RENTING LOW-COST UNITS WILL NOT OWN THEM

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 10 Jan 82 pp 1, 10

[Article by Westmore Dahn]

[Excerpt]

**The Managing Director of the National Housing Authority (NHA), Oscar Quiah, yesterday clarified widespread rumours that tenants occupying the various low-cost housing units would own the houses after certain period of time.**

Since the last administration, when housing units were constructed in Barnersville, Gardnersville, Old Road, New Georgia and Matadi, it has been speculated throughout the country that individuals now occupying the units would own them after 10 years.

In an interview yesterday, the N.H.A. Managing Director said as far as he was concerned, there was no document to verify these rumours.

**Repairs**

He emphasized that persons presently living in low-cost housing units are only renting and that they were not mortgaging them, therefore, it was not possible for them to possess them after 10 years as has been speculated.

Mr. Quiah pointed out that to ensure that tenants were only renting the units, his agency "takes care of all repairs" on the buildings including leakage.

On the irregular collection of garbage from the various housing estates, Quiah attributed this to the failure of most tenants to settle their rents so as to enable the N.H.A. to meet its obligations to garbage collectors and to repair garbage trucks.

He disclosed that at the moment, tenants were owing the N.H.A. about \$1 million which, he noted, when collected would assist the agency in meeting all of its obligations to occupants of the various housing units.

Asked how much government was realizing from these low-cost houses, Mr. Quiah explained that the houses were built on welfare basis and not for profit. He added that money realized from the houses is used to settle loans received from lending institutions for the construction of the houses. It was therefore possible to realize, what government was gaining in terms of profits, he added.

# ELIMINATION OF 'DAY OF THE COVENANT' CRITICIZED

Windhoek DIE SUIDWESTER in Afrikaars 28 May 82 p 4

[Text] The Covenant

Here we stand before the Holy God of heaven and earth to make a vow to him that, if he will protect us and deliver our enemy to us, we will spend this day and date every year as a day of thanksgiving, as a Sabbath, and we will build a house in His honor where it pleases Him, and that we will also tell our children that they must share that with us as a remembrance also for future generations, for the honor of His name will be glorified by giving Him the praise and honor of the victory.

Before the Council of Ministers announced that it was eliminating the Day of the Covenant as a public holiday, it must have known -- especially in the light of the memorandum of the Executive Committee of Whites -- that it would seriously offend a large part of the inhabitants of the Southwest.

The fact that they nevertheless went ahead and eliminated one of the holiest days of Afrikanerdom once again emphasises the fact that those people have barely any respect or understanding for the deepest feelings of the Afrikaner.

To the contrary, it becomes clearer by the day that those in power in the DTA [Democratic Turnhalle Alliance] are consciously trying to trample on the desires, feelings and rights of this population group. We must accept that this is part of a strategy to try and drive out of the country any Afrikaner who is not willing to give up his national and cultural identity and religious heritage.

That contemptuous action was not entirely unexpected. For already in 1978 did the DTA mouthpiece speculate that the observance of the Covenant would be celebrated as a public holiday in the country for the last time that year. It took the enemies of that day longer to achieve their goal, but ultimately they succeeded -- unless the Administrator General makes a different ruling.

What is especially distressing is the fact that it was entirely unnecessary to give the Afrikaner this slap in the face. The proposal of the White Executive Committee would have been an ideal solution: allow every population group to choose two days of its own for its popular festivals, aside from the accepted national holidays.

Precisely the fact that that proposal was summarily rejected, without first allowing the opportunity for proper discussion on it, proves that this step is part of a calculated attack on Afrikaner traditions, religion and culture.

But on close examination this affects more than the Afrikaner alone. The deeper meaning of the Day of the Covenant cannot be found in the salvation of a small group of whites from a black supremacy, but in the salvation of followers of Christendom from being devoured by heathendom.

Today Christianity is once again facing a threat. And in a country where by far the majority of inhabitants profess the Christian belief it would not be out of place to enter a covenant of renewal.

We are convinced that this day can be honored -- should be honored -- by everyone for whom it has meaning. And the effect of it can be expanded much more widely by seeing it in the deeper religious sense.

8700

CS0: 4701/91

LETTER TO AG ON RETENTION OF 'DAY OF THE COVENANT'

Windhoek DIE SUIDWESTER in Afrikaans 28 May 82 p 3

[Text] The Day of the Covenant must be retained as a public holiday for all population groups. This insistence on the retention of the victory of Christianity celebration is contained in a letter which the Executive Committee of the Whites sent this week to the Administrator General.

The letter, which was signed by the chairman of the Executive Committee, Mr J.W.F. Pretorius, states that the decision of the Council of Ministers to eliminate 16 December as a holiday "is, to put it mildly, a shock especially to the whites in the country."

Mr Pretorius said that the Executive Committee, in its memorandum to the Commission of Inquiry into Public Holidays in the Southwest, pointed out that:

--in the transitional stage in which the Southwest finds itself in the political and social areas there is a considerable degree of insecurity in a large part of the population, strengthened by events elsewhere in Africa;

--at this stage it is not desirable to make inquiries into the matter -- as the commission was asked to do;

--the status quo in force with respect to public holidays in the Southwest must be maintained until the territory becomes independent;

--if, for reasons not known to the Executive Committee, such a proposal is indeed deemed necessary, the authorities of the 11 population groups should have been approached directly for commentary, and not the general public.

Mr Pretorius said that so far no reason has been detected why such an inquiry can't wait until after independence.

"The decision of the Council of Ministers is a shock, to put it mildly, especially to the whites in this country. The only deduction which can be made from that is that there is no recognition for the cultural and religious values of certain population groups -- and by that I'm not referring only to the whites."

Each population group in the Southwest has certain events or occasions which are typically its own and worthy of commemoration within a cultural context.



The position of the Executive Committee is that, within the framework of the concept that each population group should have the greatest possible power of decision in matters pertaining to itself, also in the cultural context, the opportunity to experience such commemorations should be granted to each of the population groups.

The Executive Committee recommended to the Commission that the right must be granted to the authorities of each population group to set two public holidays for the members of their population group, which will then be binding.

In this manner proper recognition could be given to, for example, the holidays of the Jewish community, the Day of the Covenant of the Basters, Hereros and Mbanderudeaes, and the Day of the Covenant (16 December).

Mr Pretorius says that a request in his letter that oral testimony could be given to clarify the entire aspect in detail has not met with any reaction from the Commission to date.

"As was stated to the Commission, the Executive Committee will now have to strongly insist that the Day of the Covenant be retained as a public holiday for all the population groups, and to such an extent that no racist intentions are attached to it, but as a commemoration of the true meaning of the event, namely the victory obtained that day by Christianity.

"In this manner all Christians, and not only the whites, will be involved according to individual needs. Disregard of this principle is disregard of the Supreme Being.

Mr Pretorius writes the Administrator General that acceptance of the decisions of the Council of Ministers can only result in a weakening of faith in the central government authority.

8700

CS0: 4701/91

ROY ALLEN DESCRIBED AS SMOOTH TALKER WITH FERTILE IMAGINATION

Windhoek REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 27 May 82 p 1

[Report: "Roy Allen Wanted to Sell Oil to South Africa."]

[Text] Mr Roy Allen, the man who is telling abroad that he was recently deported from South-West Africa/Namibia and that he will now make things tough for South Africa through means of the UN, apparently is not only a smooth talker, but he also has a rather fertile imagination.

In an interview with the personnel manager of a large engineering company in Windhoek he told a story which would make anyone take notice. However, from the remarks the personnel manager wrote on Allen's application form, one may deduce that he does not believe in fairy tales.

Amongst other things, Allen claimed that:

--he was engaged in solving South Africa's oil problem singlehandedly, with the aid of a Saudi ally;

--he was negotiating directly with the Administrator General on the establishment of an oil refinery in the Southwest;

--his Arabian friend wanted to sell oil directly to South-West Africa/Namibia;

--his mysterious Arabian ally planned to build a food processing plant in Owambo.

"Etc., etc." the personnel manager wrote at the bottom -- clearly not very impressed.

According to his own description Mr Allen was also a man of many talents.

Amongst other occupations, he worked as an apprentice engineer, clerk, mechanical designer, public relations officer, photographer and technical journalist. He can speak Afrikaans, English, German and French.

All this skill and talent -- not even his highly respected Arabian friend -- was not enough for him to get the job he applied for.

Mr Allen has lived in Windhoek for almost 4 years and was involved in the publishing of the magazine SPECTRUM, but it was never really clear how he made his living. He is married to a colored woman and has two children. Allen is 50 years old and is a British subject. In 1979 he arrived here in Windhoek with only a 12-year old Volkswagen.

Abroad he is saying that he has been given only 24 hours notice to leave the country. Before he left the country, he nevertheless had time to sell his house in Windhoek.

A spokesman for the department of internal affairs said there was no truth to Allen's being deported.

Allen said he would apply for a job at the United Nations -- it is not clear what he wants to do there. "Then the South African Government will be very sorry" he is reported to have said.

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CS0: 4701/91

# CAPRIVIANS RESURRECT INDEPENDENCE PARTY

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 17 Jun 82 p 5

[Text]

**THE Caprivi African National Union (CANU) has been revived in the region, and claims widespread support for its goal of an independent state of 'Itenge' in the Caprivi.**

Canu held its second congress since 1964 at the Ngweze Central Sportfield in Katima Mulilo recently. The congress took place on May 28 and 29, and was attended by about 200 supporters, according to a report on the Congress compiled by the Canu Department of Information and Publicity.

Canu merged with Swapo in 1964, but some Canu members have now left Swapo to revive Canu. The group's leader Mr Mishake Muyongo, is at the moment outside the country. Mr Muyongo was elected Vice and Acting President of Canu at the Congress.

Mr Brendan K Simbwae was elected President, although he is at present in an unknown jail. According to Mr Ernest Likando, Director General of Information and Publicity, Canu is very concerned about Mr Simbwae, and is trying to establish his whereabouts from the SA Government.

Canu is virulently anti-

Swapo, and the report accused the old leadership of "abandoning the struggle" when they amalgamated the party with Swapo.

They thought "those Canu members who remained in Swapo were going to forge the struggle to its logical conclusion but alas, we had just remained to witness agonies and blood of our fellow brothers who died in the hands of the numerous primitive Owambos instead of Boers."

On the 1964 merger between Canu and Swapo, the report says both organisations were supposed to dissolve in order to form a new organisation. The agreement was not kept to since Swapo members were in the majority.

"In a democracy, five people with good ideas against twenty fools or idiots can be vetoed and obviously the vote goes to idiots who will mess up things."

In none of the documents drawn up at the time was Caprivi mentioned as being a part of Namibia, the report continues.

"As people waging a common struggle, there could be some sort of political ties and mutual relations," however.

On the question of why Caprivi was referred to as

part of SWA in official Swapo documents after the merger, the report argued "there was nothing wrong with Caprivi/Itenge belonging to the South West African community or sub-continent of Africa" just as other regional grouping existed.

The report details a number of difficulties experienced by the party in organising in Caprivi, such as harassment by the authorities, the lack of news media in the region, a lack of funds and the existence of tribal disputes.

"Chief Mamili and his Fwe tribe wants to secede part of Caprivi and have his Kingdom", and was being "supported by the colonial administration to confuse the people."

"No enemy can allow his opponent to organise him or herself in order to challenge him," the report says. "Thus there will be no time when SA will be ready to allow Canu to operate in Caprivi because it has been proved that Canu enjoys the support of the people and by allowing this, it will be the destruction and the end of the DTA and then colonialism."

According to the report, the congress decided to amend the 1964 constitution and establish an organisational structure including 12 departments, a central committee, a national executive committee and a legal and constitutional sub-committee to draw up and amend the constitution.

Party members were elected to fill all 33 posts.

Decisions were also taken on regional structures, and the Caprivi divided into three regions. The congress was chaired by Mr Jackson Lagazi Lukonga.

# SNIC SPECIAL DIVISION ESTABLISHED

Victoria NATION in English 11 Jun 82 p 10

[Text]

A SPECIAL division has been set up by the National Investment Corporation (SNIC) to look into and recommend on the effectiveness of parastatals and government ministries in carrying out the country's political, social and economic objectives.

Another important goal of the Professional Accountancy and Management Services Division is take part fully in the country's development by actively supporting the policy of using the country's human resources to the utmost, and to the maximum benefit of the country.

The Division, says a press communiqué from SNIC, will be an ideal training ground for young people who wish to make a career in accounting, auditing and management.

The Division's staff will be continuously trained and de-

veloped and the valuable experience they will gain from working and training with professionals will eventually allow them to take on serious responsibilities in parastatals and other organisations.

Based in rooms 301 to 305 of the Pirates Arms Building in Victoria, the Division is being professionally set up and structured to cater for the auditing, accounting and management consulting requirements of all parastatals, government ministries and departments and any other people who or bodies that need specialist advice or help.

"The new set up", says the SNIC communiqué, "represents yet another step further in the development of the country and particularly its people".

DETAILS ON NEW EDUCATION BILL GIVEN

Victoria NATION in English 9 Jun 82 pp 1, 2

[Text]

**A LONG overdue revision of the law regulating the organisation, promotion and development of education to bring these in line with Seychelles' socialist principles will be put before the People's Assembly at its next sitting.**

The Education Bill 1982, which will replace the 1944 Education Act and its amendments if it becomes law, sets out, among other things, the Government's education policy, clarifies the responsibilities and powers of the Minister for Education, enables the inspection of schools and provides penalties for offenders.

The Bill explains the Government's education policy as being:

"to ensure that all Seychellois are offered equal educational opportunities in accordance with their abilities, aptitudes and needs;

to ensure that no Seychellois is prejudiced in his or her education by reason of his or her sex, colour or creed; and

to encourage in Seychellois an awareness of national identity and respect for the individual".

Other objectives are the progressive development of institutions devoted to education, the achievement and

maintenance of the highest educational standards, and the provision of a varied and comprehensive education service.

"In implement of the Government policy there shall be compulsory primary education for every Seychellois child for nine school years from the entry age until the completion of P9", the Bill says.

Among his responsibilities and powers, the Education Minister will be able to pay a scholarship, bursary or allowance, or provide other assistance to any pupil.

In spite of anything the Civil Code may say to the contrary, the Minister will also be able to order the compulsory attendance at school of children, with the exception of

expatriates, up to 16-years-old.

If such an order is made and a child fails or neglects to regularly attend school without a good reason, each of his parents will be guilty and liable to a R.1,000 fine and three months' imprisonment or more if this is provided for in the order.

Anyone conducting a school without ministerial authority could be fined up to R5,000 and imprisoned for a year.

### **PROFOUND REFORM**

A statement from the Ministry of Education and Information, looking at the reasons for overhauling the education law, points out that after the victorious Liberation of 5 June, 1977, a profound educational reform programme was launched. Its main aim was to eliminate the previous capitalist system in favour of a system in line with the socialist principles of the Seychellois Revolution.

The Government therefore decided to take over the responsibility of pre-school education, provide equal opportunities in education to all children, amalgamate the primary school (P1 — P6) with the first cycle of secondary education (F1 — F3) to form a new primary sector (P1 —

P9), provide nine years of free universal education, and establish a Polytechnic in 1983.

The latter would improve vocational and technical education and integrate all types of training, including general academic education, after the National Youth Service.

The restructuring of the education system is being accompanied by various pedagogical reforms improving the quality of education and its relevance to the needs of the people by laying emphasis on the study and use of the physical, social, political, cultural and economic aspects of the country.

Such a comprehensive reform programme has made it necessary to review the existing Education Bill so as to draw up an appropriate legal framework controlling the effective operation of the system and reflecting the philosophy underlying the revolution in education.

The Education Bill 1982 therefore proposes to provide the necessary mechanism which will allow an efficient administration of Education in conformity with Government policies and in line with the country's socialist principles.



INDEPENDENCE DAY PARADE 'MIRRORS SUCCESS OF REVOLUTION'

Victoria NATION in English 7 Jun 82 pp 1, 9

[Text]

**THE** roll of drums and the steady tramp of nearly 2,000 pairs of marching feet bounced off the reflective glass of the Maison du Peuple and stifled themselves among the thick and delighted crowds.

The muffled rumble of military vehicles, the clatter of helicopters and the roar of aeroplanes followed, echoing along Trois Freres' perennially green uniform and dwindling into nothing across the ruffled waters of Port Victoria.

**Seychelles** was celebrating the fifth anniversary of the launching of its socialist revolution in traditionally spectacular style.

Saturday morning's fifth Liberation anniversary parade was full of firsts.

It was the first time the President took the salute before the dignified Seychelles People's Progressive Front headquarters, its roof overhang brightly dressed in patriotic red, white and green.

It was the first time the parade had two bands with the Pioneer Band, as well as the National Maritime School and the Cap Ternay National Youth Service Village students making their first appearance in this prestigious event.

It was the first time some

new equipment of the Seychelles People's Defence Forces, including one of its two helicopters, was ceremonially exhibited in public.

Finally, and to the delight of the thousands of children in the crowds, it was the first time the People's Air Force staged a flypast.

Marching from the 5th June Avenue opposite Freedom Square to the Maison du Peuple on Latanier Road, the first of the parade's 40 squads came into sight at 9.15 a.m.

Earlier President Albert René had arrived to the stirring strains of the National

Anthem, the salute of a People's Liberation Army Guard of Honour, and the boom of a 21-gun salute of the Indian Navy tanker 'Deepak' tied alongside Mahé Quay.

As photographers clicked away and camera motors whirred, the President joined other members of the SPPF Central Executive Committee, senior Government officials, diplomats and guests seated under a red, white and green pavillion erected on the Maison du Peuple lawn.

Raising clenched fists in salute, waving red banners bearing revolutionary slogans and singing lustily 'Debout Zom Lib', 350 men and women from the country's 23 SPPF Branches started off the parade in colourful and exhilarating style.

The Seychelles Police Band, in ceremonial red, white and blue, were followed by Parade Commander Major Macdonald Marengo of the People's Defence Forces.

Behind him came the four-strong flag guard who dipped the state and party flags in salute as they goose-stepped past the President and Commander-in-Chief, who took the salute from a slightly raised podium.

Five People's Liberation Army squads of over 200 troops passed stiffly in review, eyes right, palms slapped across their automatic assault rifles. The first two squads, one each from the Union Vale and Pointe Larue

Camps, were in olive-green ceremonial dress while the rest were in camouflage fatigues and steel helmets.

A few of the troops carried light machineguns or rocket-propelled grenade launchers. The last SPLA squads, from the SPDF HQ at Bel Eau, included women soldiers marching with, and as well as the men.

Kakhi-clad and blue-beretted sailors of the People's Navy, uniformed cadets of the maritime school, dark blue and red uniformed mobile unit policemen, civilian and airport firemen, and two squads of militiamen and women from all over Mahé made up the rest of the military part of the parade.

As the Police Band, which had marched onto the reclaimed land opposite the Maison du Peuple, stopped playing, the Pioneer Band took over with a crash of drums.

Especially warm applause greeted the boys and girls of the band, clad in a special uniform that included a red sash around the waist, red epaulets and a yellow stripe down the trousers.

There followed 10 squads, of over 300 Pioneers and Young Pioneers from all over the island with their distinctive marching style--goose-stepping all the way, arms the island with their distinctive marching style — goose-stepping all the way, arms

swining wide behind before being brought up high across the chest — and equally unique salute, turning to salute their national leader.

The striking beige and dark brown ranks of the National Youth Service came next, boys and girls' squads alternating. The 650 students were divided into 12 squads from the second-year Port Larnay Village and four from Cap Ternay.

With a quiet rumble of engines, a long line of the SPLA's heavier equipment then rolled past with their commanders and gun crews saluting their C-in-C.

There were three armoured reconnaissance vehicles armed with light and heavy machine-guns; light and heavy troop transports mounted with recoilless anti-tank guns, light mortars and light and heavy machine-guns; and/or towing a field gun, anti-aircraft cannon, four-barrelled heavy machine-guns and other weapons.

Two bright red fire tenders with blue emergency lights flashing and firemen hanging on to the back rounded off the parade.

Once all the marchers were standing at ease on the reclaimed land opposite him, President René read his traditional Liberation anniversary speech this year calling on the people to examine their conscience as to past efforts and appealing to parents and others to help instill in the Republic's children

the right attitudes needed in future socialists, especially discipline.

Soon after Mr. René finished, a light single engined Rallye and a twin-engined Swearingen Merlin flew past signaling the start of the fly-past.

People's Air Force and Indian Navy Chetak helicopters then swooped past with their respective state flags suspended below them.

As the crowd gasped and children squealed with delight, the Indian helicopter then dropped a man into the Yatch Club basin, later returning to hover and winch him back aboard.

Meanwhile, the Rallye made another run past the reviewing stand releasing red, white and green balloons.

After a final National Anthem, President René left and a highly satisfied crowd, including hundreds of school-children in uniform, broke up. Some headed for home but others, still excited with the after effects of seeing the nation's youth and others so proudly marching by, headed for the photograph and arts and crafts exhibitions in central Victoria.

An hour after the branch militants joyously marched into the sight of their, and the nation's leader, another rousing Liberation anniversary parade honouring that momentous early morning uprising five years ago, was over.

Everyone left looking forward to many more parades that are sure to come with the increasing triumphs of the Revolution.

REORGANIZATION OF WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION REPORTED

Victoria NATION in English 11 Jun 82 pp 1, 2

[Text]

WITH the appointment, by the President, of a new Seychelles Women's Association National Committee recently, the SWA is hoping to launch a revised action plan of objectives and activities later this year.

The chairman of the national committee is Mrs Rita Sinon, member of the Central Executive Committee of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front into which the SWA has now been integrated, rather than affiliated.

As soon as district committees — formerly known as sub-committees — have been re-elected, Mrs Sinon told Seychelles Agence Presse, serious talks on the best ways to realise the aims, objectives and action plan of the Association will be held with members.

Apart from changing the names of the central and sub-committees, another change in the SWA constitution is the withdrawal of the R5 subscription fee.

Membership is open to all women over 16 years old. They will have to apply for free membership to the national or the district committee secretary.

The objectives of the SWA are:

- to promote the status of women and to raise their political, educational, social and economic standard;

- to acquaint them with their social rights and duties for the integration of women in national development at all levels;

- to preserve the rights and liberties of women and to combat discrimination against women;

- to act as a control body for co-ordinated representations to the Central Executive Committee of SPPF and Government on matters concerning women; and

- to examine and evaluate the contribution of wo-

men in the economic, social and cultural fields.

Any member of the SWA may be suspended or expelled by the National Committee for misconduct, breaking Association rules or acting against the best interests of the SWA.

There will be a right of appeal to a Special or Annual General Assembly or the SPPF Congress.

The General Assembly will be held every year with the National Committee and three members of each district committee attending.

The Assembly will review past performance and decide on future plans and programmes of the Association. It will also approve the budget.

The district committees will bring to the notice of the National Committee matters

needing reform and for carrying out policies of the Seychelles Women's Association in their area.

The district and the National Committees will carry out programmes to make women aware of their rights and responsibilities through meetings, seminars and other education programmes approved by the Central Executive Committee of SPPF.

No member will be eligible for any SWA elections if she is not a member of the SPPF.

The members of the new SWA National Committee are

*Mrs Rita Sinon, Chairman ;  
Mrs Jessy Fréminot, Secretary ; Mrs Bertha Marendo, Treasurer ; and Mrs Sylvette Frichot, Mrs Marlene Lionnet, Mrs Elva Pool, Mrs Andrine Gertrude, Miss Simone Arnephv, and Miss Barbara Quan Yat Coune, members.*

CSO: 4700/1435

PRESIDENT OPENS NATIONS'S FIRST CANNING FACTORY

Victoria NATION in English 7 Jun 82 pp 2, 9

[Text]

IN this 1982 Year of Agriculture, there is no doubt that the people have taken this call with great enthusiasm and in all sectors everyone is making significant efforts to produce more in order to reduce considerably the amount of food-stuffs which are imported.

President France Albert Rene confirmed this on the 5th anniversary of the June 5th Revolution when he officially opened the first canning factory ever built in Seychelles, at Pointe Larue, for fruit and vegetable processing.

The President said his government was committed to the production of as much food as possible for the population and for the visitors who come to our country.

But the Seychellois leader also pointed out that our efforts in producing more would be unsuccessful if we failed to organise properly our system of distribution and marketing on the one hand and our capacity to process the sur-

pluses on the other.

That is why on the processing side, the National Agro Industries Limited (NAIL), a subsidiary of SEYCOM, came about with its fruit and vegetable processing unit.

President Rene who had personally watched over this project told guests at the opening ceremony that this fruit and vegetable processing unit was conceived, planned and implemented within a space of 15 months despite a major setback suffered by way of a total loss of the equipment on account of fire on board vessel carrying the equipment from India.

"Today the fruit and vegetable processing unit becomes operational. In this way we will be able to deal efficiently with the large surpluses of fruits and vegetables which are inevitably produced during periods of glut as a result of the farmers' increased awareness and interest to produce more", the President

told the SPPF officials, government ministers, diplomats, the factory's employees and other guests at the opening ceremony of the plant. The factory has a capacity of handling two tonnes of fruits and vegetables per shift and has the flexibility to handle a variety of raw materials. The capacity can be stretched beyond two tonnes by working more than one shift.

President Rene has given the assurance that the unit will process fruits and vegetables currently in abundance without disturbing the equilibrium of fresh market demands.

Guests at the opening ceremony were able to taste some of the products that will come out of the factory. There were passion fruit nectar, guava juice, pure orange juice with no additives, orange squash, pineapple squash and there

will be in future whole canned fruits in syrup, jam and other tropical flavoured products.

Under the brand name of 'SEYCOM' these first canned products of Seychelles as the Principal Secretary for Finance and Industries Mr Guy Morel said, are expected to become popular in the country, fast. Before he was led on a tour of the factory by General Manager Mr. V. Krishna and watched the performance of the different pieces of equipment, the President spoke of two other projects of NAIL which are now operational. These are the poultry parent stock unit which will provide day-old chicks to the farmers and the poultry abattoir. President Rene said this would enable us to become self-sufficient in poultry meat. On quality control of its products, Mr Rene who is also the Minister for Finance and Industries said great emphasis was being laid by NAIL on total quality control-from raw material to finished products-right from selection-handling-pro-

cessing and so forth.

"NAIL will soon complete the necessary infrastructure for top quality control and testing of processed foods products and these facilities will be opened to all those involved in food processing and to the Government and SEYCOM", he added.

The Quality Control Division will also have a product development laboratory with added facilities to act as a training centre for the food industry.

"For NAIL there is still more in the pipeline for the future", the President said. There is the planned animal feed unit, a milk processing unit and a meat processing unit during the 1982-83 to complete the first projected phase. In the second phase, the projects under contemplation include a copra manufacturing and oil refinery unit, a flour mill and an export-oriented inte-

grated papaine and pawpaw processing complex.

The President also extended his gratitude to all those who have in one way or another helped in these projects, in particular the Indian government and Mr Bhatt, the Director of Telco and his team. The General Manager of the Pointe Laue canning factory is Mr Krishna from India.

CSO: 4700/1435



## BRIEFS

VISITING DELEGATIONS--Some members of foreign delegations who were in Seychelles for the 5th anniversary celebrations of the June 5 Liberation are still engaged in various visits in the country. The Communist Party of Cuba delegation, led by Mr. Omar Iser Mojena, yesterday morning called on the Secretary General of the SPPF, Mr. Guy Sinon, and in the afternoon met Mr. James Michel, SPPF Publicity Secretary and Minister for Education and Information. The Cuban friends will this morning visit the Sadeco Farm at Anse aux Pins, before leaving on Friday. The leader of the Frelimo delegation of Mozambique, Mr. Daniel Mbanze, yesterday morning visited the NYS villages. In the afternoon, he called on Mr. Ogilvy Berlouis, SPPF Organising Secretary and Minister for Youth and Defence, before seeing National Workers Union officials. The leader of the Frelimo delegation will this morning view the Liberation exhibition at the Carnegie Building. In the afternoon he will visit the poultry farm at Pointe au Sel. The Mozambican delegation leaves on Thursday. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 9 Jun 82 p 1]

PRASLIN ROAD PROJECT--Another Praslin road project that is expected to start soon is the surfacing of the road from the Chateau de Feuilles Hotel, overlooking Baie Ste Anne, to Anse Consolation. This R.798,500 project which will give the road an all-weather surface, will also include the laying of proper drainage. The Community Development Division in the Ministry for Planning and Development is expected to start work any time this month and to finish in October. The existing red earth road is 1,500 metres long and seven metres wide. Proper drains will be built on one side of the road while the opposite side will be raised forcing water to flow into the drain. An area of 10,500 square metres will be stabilized and surfaced with bitumen. The road will be stabilized by regrading red earth and cement together with the proper amount of water and then rolling the surface flat. After the stabilization, a thin bitumen surface will be sprayed on. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 9 Jun 82 p 10]

FOREIGN GUESTS--Guests representing 14 government and four political parties attended the June 5 celebrations over the weekend. Apart from the diplomatic corps based in Seychelles, Algeria, Australia, Belgium, China, Cyprus, India, the DPRK, Nigeria, Switzerland, the United States, West Germany and Zaire were represented by ambassadors or high commissioners. Austria and Vietnam sent other diplomats. Of special significance to the Seychelles People's Progressive Front were friends from the Communist Party of Cuba (CPC), the Workers

Party of Korea, Frelimo of Mozambique and Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM) of Tanzania. The Korean Workers' Party delegation was led by Central Committee member, Mr. Kim Gi Nam, who is also a government minister. Mr. Omar Iser Mojeria (CPC), Mr. Daniel Mbanze (Frelimo), and Mr. Machano Haji (CCM), were all leaders of their respective Central of National Executive Committee delegations. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 8 Jun 82 p 1]

CSO: 4700/1435

FOURAH BAY COLLEGE STUDENTS PROTEST ARREST OF AKIBO-BETTS

London WEST AFRICA in English 14 Jun 82 pp 1578-79

[Text] THE MAN who uncovered "Vouchergate" and "Squandergate" (fraudulent conversion of government funds by top civil servants, and involving several businessmen) former Minister of State, Finance, Mr. Alfred Akibo-Betts, is now out in the cold.

Following cancellation of the May 1 election after polling in his constituency, Freetown Central I for reasons which were not very clear to the people of the constituency, Mr. Akibo-Betts is reported to have been advised by a senior party official to "withdraw" from the elections since the APC no longer wanted him in Parliament. This order was followed a week later by a search of his official residence at Kingtom by police and detention of Mr. Akibo-Betts at Pademba Road prison.

As news of this detention spread throughout the city, students of Fourah Bay College which is part of Mr. Akibo-Betts's constituency protested on campus and went into a sit-down and hunger strike in support of his release. The road to the campus was blocked with stones and scrapped vehicles and the students issued a release, copies of which were sent to the Medical and Dental Association, the Bar Association, teachers of schools and colleges, students of schools and colleges, religious organisations, and the general public.

The release begins: "Fellow citizens and the world community at large, following the 1982 General Elections in Sierra Leone, the dubious and controversial ways in which they were conducted, culminating in the arrest of Mr. Alfred Akibo-Betts, we are appealing to you to join us in condemning the existing state of affairs in the country as barbaric, shameful and

disgraceful.

"That Sierra Leone has been raped, reduced and debased to a state of animal level devoid of morals, values and conscience of universal appreciation has been glaringly and exquisitely substantiated by the manoeuvres of the present regime of President Siaka Stevens.

"Akibo, the man who has championed the cause of democracy and nationalism had been arrested. We consider his arrest as a calculated machination to drive the final nail in the coffin of democracy, the liquidation of which we in Sierra Leone so gleefully and disgracefully preside over. Democracy has lost its noble purports in this country to the point that it could so rightly be called "democracy".

"Yes, indeed it appears we are all crazy, for what is more lunatic than to believe that to champion the cause of democracy, honesty, sincerity and progress, to checkmate corruption and embezzlement constitute a capital punishment. Akibo's crime has been precisely these ones. He has been fighting a just cause by revealing serious cases of financial malpractices. We say *bravo* to him, for we have at least been able to see some of these culprits. He did not however, finish his task; the exposures were only a tip of the iceberg.

"To accomplish that task is a crime for which he now stands persecuted. Those who have vested and entrenched interests in the perpetuation of corruption are fighting 'tooth, nail and cash' to prevent him from getting back to Parliament.

"Akibo's case is analogous to a police constable who caught a thief, brought him to the station, and instead of the thief being in custody, and sub-inspector

ordered that the constable be jailed and the thief be set free with honour! Now Akibo's thieves are riding high with honour, while he is languishing behind bars. This is just an eloquent illusion of how democracy has been made to acquire a democratic flavour. They are mad indeed.

"We here in Fourah Bay College are resolved that we cannot sit idly by and preside over the prostitution and liquidation of democracy. We feel that we all have a moral obligation to this country. We owe a lot to posterity and it would be an unpardonable crime upon our heads and for which we will never be able to expiate ourselves if we don't do anything now to see that Akibo is released from custody.

"He is now a martyr for the cause of justice and progress, and if, in Sierra Leone, this virtuous attitude is a crime then we are demanding that if Akibo's blood is to expiate for his crime, let this blood be spilled in the public that the whole world would see in so much that he died an honourable man. . . ."

The statement ended with a call to action.

A further students' release stated:

"Fellow Citizens, last Thursday May 20, the Acting President S. I. Koroma 'advised' Mr. Alfred Akibo-Betts to withdraw his candidature for the forthcoming Bye-Elections — on the grounds that: the Lebanese and the Indians do not want him, the Government does not want him and top civil servants also oppose his presence in Parliament . . . ."

"Rumour has it that the votes cast in the May 1 Election were later counted and unofficial reports give the results as follows: Alfred Akibo-Betts 13,999, Willsworth Morgan 299. The projected landslide victory for Akibo is a concrete demonstration of support and mandate

given to him.

"The elections turned out to be a fiasco, and now that the Bye-elections are coming the people's determination and morale remain undiminished. Popular support is still with Akibo.

"That certain reactionary forces in high places are determined to prevent Akibo from entering into Parliament. It was normal for the incumbent of any constituency to be given the party symbol.

"Rumour has it that Akibo will not get the symbol. We want to assure the authorities that *we will not tolerate this*; and we are appealing to all supporters in Central I to join hands with us. People of Sierra Leone, do not sit idly by and preside over the dastardly liquidation of democracy."

[The students' statement then accused certain individuals of improper activities and intimidation in connection with the bye-election].

Mr. Akibo-Betts was subsequently released. A State House announcement read over Sierra Leone radio twenty four hours later said that the police had been able to retrieve 450 government files and an assortment of vouchers, local purchase orders, customs invoices and other documents from the Kingdom residence of Mr. Alfred Akibo-Betts. . . ."

Sources close to the Akibo-Betts family confirm that Mr. Akibo-Betts has since moved from the government quarters at Kingdom to the family house in the east end of the city, and will not contest the by-election.

It is said that many of the files found in the possession of Mr. Akibo-Betts were those connected with "Vouchergate" and "Squandergate" which he had removed from the Ministry of Finance and kept in large trunks at his residence to ensure their safety.

# REPEAL OF KANGWANE CONSTITUTION GAZETTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Jun 82 p 4

[Text]

**THE KaNgwane Constitution Proclamation** was yesterday repealed and the **KaNgwane Legislative Assembly** abolished in terms of a proclamation published in the Government Gazette.

This follows the announcement by the Government that KaNgwane will be incorporated into Swaziland.

The gazette notice said KaNgwane would in the meantime be administered by the Department of Co-operation and Development.

The proclamation said: "...The administrative control of, and all rights, powers, authorities, duties, obligations and functions in connection with any matter, which by virtue of any law were vested, immediately prior to the coming into operation of this proclamation in the area, in the Executive Council of KaNgwane or a person or body designated by the Government of KaNgwane shall, from the date of this proclamation vest in the Minister of Co-operation and Development or a person designated by

him..."

It said all assets and liabilities of the KaNgwane Government would also vest in the Minister, Dr Piet Koornhof.

All existing laws in the area would remain in force until repealed or amended.

●From Durban the SABC has reported that an aerial survey is being carried out to identify suitable stretches of State land for nature reserves in the Drakensberg and Swartberg areas.

The aim is to identify land which might be transferred to the control of the Natal Provincial Administration in compensation for the possible loss to KwaZulu of the Umfolosi, Hluhluwe and Mkuze game reserves and the Sordwana resort.

The Minister of Environmental Affairs, Dr Nak van der Merwe, officials of his department and the director of the Natal Parks Board, Mr John Geddes Page, left Vryheid by helicopter yesterday to carry out the survey.

The Minister and his party carried out an aerial survey of the coastal zone between Lake St Lucia and Sordwana Bay on Thursday.

WORKERS ASSURED: NO PENSION FREEZE PLAN

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 9 Jun 82 p 5

[Text.]

THE Government is not planning to "freeze" workers' pension money

This assurance was given yesterday by the Registrar of Financial Institutions, Mr Naas van Staden.

"No legislation is contemplated which will interfere with the right of any worker who is a member of a pension fund to withdraw their money when they leave their jobs", Mr Van Staden said.

"I cannot make it more categorical than that."

Last year, a pension Bill which proposed the "freezing" of employees' pension contributions was dropped after nation-wide strikes by black workers.

Mr Van Staden was reacting to reports of a sharp increase in labour unrest and threatened strike action by Natal black workers on the pension issue.

The workers have been reacting to a speech made by the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, in Durban.

Mr Horwood said then that he had given instructions for fresh pension legislation, incorporating some of the provisions of the Pensions Bill which was dropped last year,

to be drawn up.

But he implied the Government was not planning to reintroduce the "freezing" clause.

However, the speech led to a strike at a Durban plant and threatened unrest in the Natal paper and textile industries, when workers demanded the refund of their pension money, fearing that the "freezing" clause was to be reintroduced.

According to unionists, workers were also upset at a reference by Mr Horwood to the fact that 53% of pension money must be invested in Government securities.

However, Mr Van Staden said yesterday the Minister had been referring only to a plan to allow workers to open "frozen" savings accounts at banks, building societies and post offices, which would be subject to the same tax concessions as pension contributions.

"We are offering workers an opportunity — on a purely voluntary basis — to accumulate money which they can use in their old age. Absolutely no one will be forced to make use of these accounts," he said.

SO: 4700/1466

## CONCOR'S R100-M OF NEW BUSINESS

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 6 Jun 82 p 3

[Article by Vera Veljakova]

[Text]

**A RECORD** R100-million worth of new construction contracts have been won in the past few months by Concor, one of Africa's leading civil engineering and construction groups, whose assets are more than R40-million.

The largest order comes from Escom, which has awarded Concor a R55-million contract for the construction of the new Matimba power station, turbine hall and auxiliary bay.

This new generation power station for Ellisras (Transvaal) which will be fed by Iscor's Grootegeluk coal mine, represents one of the largest single construction contracts won by Concor in South Africa during its 33 years of operations.

Although Concor has been, and still is, working on substantially larger civil engineering projects in South Africa and overseas, these have been in consortium with other leading international engineering contractors.

Currently, for example, the group is busy on South American projects whose combined value totals R700-million.

Another contract in the pipeline is for SABC-TV Auckland Park which is spending R5-million on constructing additional facilities such as workshops and areas for

storage and pre-assembly of props and scenery.

Then Gold Fields commissioned Concor's mining wing to slide two R3.5-million concrete headgears for erection at West Driefontein No 7 shaft and East Driefontein No 4 shaft.

"There appears to be a general swing towards concrete headgear and away from steel alternatives," says a Concor spokesman. "We have built 23 concrete headgears so far."

A further R2.5-million contract is for the first phase of design and construction for Bayer's new agro-chemical factory at Nigel, which is to produce agricultural fertilisers. Proposals for Phase 2 of the development have already been submitted to Bayer.

The balance of contracts, valued at R34-million, includes two slides for Anglo American Property Services, which requires them for its city centre developments.

Cape contracts are looking up. Three new bridges are being built. There is also a great deal of activity in the mining field, both for underground and surface work.

Black housing complexes for mines are under way, and now Transkei has commissioned a further 11km of new roads.

UNION WARNS OF CONFLICT IN SOUTH AFRICA'S HARBOURS

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 2 Jun 82 p 2

[Article by Steven Friedman]

[Text] THE simmering union recognition dispute between the SA Transport Services and the unregistered General Workers Union (GWU) at two East Cape harbours "threatens the short-term economic and political stability" of the area, the union says.

In an open letter to SATS general manager Dr Kobus Loubser, the GWU also warns that the dispute could involve action by overseas transport workers and repeats its appeals to Dr Loubser to meet workers to discuss the dispute.

The union claims majority support among SATS workers at East London and Port Elizabeth harbours and has asked SATS on several occasions to negotiate with worker representatives on the issue.

But both Dr Loubser and the Minister of Transport Mr Hendrik Schoeman have said publicly that the SATS will not negotiate with the union.

In its letter the union says that workers who joined the GWU met with "an extraordinarily brutal response" from the SATS and

Railways Police.

It says a union leader was fired and members held for questioning by the Railways Police. It alleges they had been offered money to leave the union.

Despite this, workers have "in the face of extraordinary provocation, exhibited an exemplary commitment to conciliation and negotiation".

Open conflict in the harbours would have "extraordinarily severe consequences", the union says. There was "good reason to believe there will be heavy police intervention" and in an area as "volatile" as Port Elizabeth this would generate "an angry response from other workers in the city".

"We are genuinely worried at the possibility of bloodshed," it adds.

The union appeals to Dr Loubser to meet it and adds: "We must now insist that the only chance of resolving this conflict amicably lies in your hands."

A SATS spokesman said yesterday Dr Loubser had received the letter and that he would reply to the GWU personally, but would not comment publicly.

"But our attitude is that this union represents less than 1 000 of the 8 000 SATS workers in the docks and is unrepresentative."

CSO: 4700/1466



UNION HAILS NEW PAY DEAL

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 2 Jun 82 p 2

[Text]

A METAL firm in Cape Town, Consani Engineering, yesterday became the second in a week to negotiate a wage agreement with a trade union outside the official industrial council system.

And its workers have won pay increases bigger than those agreed by the industrial council last month.

Last week the marine engineering firm Trident Marine Services became the first metal company to sign a formal wage agreement outside the council system when it concluded pay talks with a committee elected under the auspices of the General Workers Union.

Yesterday Consani Engineering, a subsidiary of the Abercom group, and a GWU worker committee signed an agreement which will boost minimum pay by about a third to R1,60 an hour.

The minimum rate agreed at the industrial council was R1,43 an hour.

The union committee and Trident Marine had negotiated a minimum of R1,78 an hour.

But the company operates in the marine engineering industry, where workers do not work a full week if business does not warrant this

Company spokesmen could not be reached for comment yesterday but a GWU representative said the union was satisfied with the agreement, which will run from July 1 to June 30 next year, when a new agreement will be negotiated.

The union spokesman said the agreement had shown that direct bargaining was far preferable to the industrial council negotiations.

"Unlike council bargaining, our negotiations with these two companies have allowed direct worker participation in bargaining."

The union representative said that because, in his opinion, pay rates negotiated at the industrial council were unrealistic, some employers awarded merit increases to workers to "ensure wage rates remain rational".

"But at Consani, workers asked management to scrap merit increases and pay rates negotiated with the union only.

"They have agreed and we see this as an important breakthrough.

"We also believe these negotiations help management because they provide for stable labour relations and a contented workforce."

CSO: 4700/1466

## BIG AECI EXPANSION PROGRAM PLANNED

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 6 Jun 82 p 5

[Article by Andrew McNulty]

Text]

**HIGHER export earnings and new downstream chemical plants are among benefits that will flow from a new R31-million carbide furnace now being commissioned by the chemical giant, AECI.**

The furnace has been erected in the quick time of 13 months at Ballengeich, Natal, by the AECI subsidiary, Holland Electro Chemical Industries (HECI).

It will have a capacity of 50 000 tons a year, representing a 50% increase of HECI's present total annual carbide output of 100 000 tons.

Other than Coalplex production, all used in-house, AECI is the country's sole producer.

Already it has led to a decision to erect a R5-million plant to produce acetylene black — used in dry-cell batteries — to be on stream in the second half of 1983, Dr Herbie Keppler, managing director of HECI, tells Business Times.

Increased output of carbide resulting from the new Ballengeich furnace will create excess capacity in the short term, to be absorbed by exports, which last year earned about R5-

million in foreign exchange and could rise by as much as 50%.

Dr Keppler says the carbide plant's production is to be lifted to full capacity as soon as possible.

Exports of carbide climbed from 9 006 tons in 1979 to 14 000 tons in 1981, and could be as high as 20 000 tons this year.

By 1983, exports could total 22 000 to 23 000 tons, keeping South Africa in a challenging fourth position among world exporters of carbide, behind Rumania, Poland and China.

About 45%, or 68 000 tons, of HECI's carbide production is absorbed by local consumers, 20 000 tons going to AECI plants at Umbo-gintwini, 18 000 tons to Cyanamid for use in min-

ing applications, 20 000 to acetylene bottlers and 10 000 tons to Iscor.

The rest is exported or used by HECI in production of carbide-based chemicals.

Expanded production of some chemicals will be considered in the next three to four years.

The result could be erection of other new plants, costing R10-million to R20-million.

Knowhow agreements for acetylene black production are currently being signed up and erection will start in the near future, Dr Keppler says.

"We are actively looking at other downstream operations based on acetylene."

The next expansion of carbide production will probably be necessary in 1986.

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## SATS, GWU RECOGNITION DISPUTE REPORTED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 4 Jun 82 p 9

[Article by Steven Friedman]

[Text] A dispute in two East Cape harbours between the SA Transport Services and the General Workers Union could spark a chain of events with considerable economic and political consequences.

**A** LABOUR relations time-bomb is ticking in the country's ports.

If it explodes, the economic and political consequences could be awesome — a fact that has not been lost on key private sector employers, unionists, even, it is claimed, the Department of Manpower.

Indeed, the unregistered General Workers Union charges that the only body which is not concerned is the one which created the problem in the first place — the SA Transport Services.

At issue is a recognition dispute between the GWU and SATS at East London and Port Elizabeth harbours.

The GWU says it represents most SATS workers at the ports — about 1 100 — but SATS has refused to negotiate. Instead it has "harassed" workers and appears to back an "in-company" union, the Black Staff Association (BSA).

This week the union released an open letter to SATS general manager Dr Kobus Loubser charging that workers who joined the GWU had been subjected to a "reign of terror" by management and Railways Police.

It repeated requests for a meeting to negotiate on the dispute and warned of "extraordinarily serious consequences" if confrontation developed.

Dr Loubser has not replied publicly — he says he will reply to the union. But it is known that private employers are worried about the implications.

The dispute has its roots in the fact that the GWU has been organising stevedores in the country's four major ports.

It has won recognition from employers in three ports and is likely to win it in the fourth, Durban, soon.

Stevedoring firms and the GWU say their relations in the ports are excellent.

Working alongside the stevedores are harbour workers employed by SATS.

GWU general secretary, Mr David Lewis, says SATS workers do "the same sort of work as stevedores — the one group loads goods off ships and the other then loads them onto trains." It was thus "natural" that stevedores would recruit the SATS men into the GWU.

The union also has members in Durban and Cape Town docks, he says, but is asking for recognition only at the two ports where

Secondly, the union is affiliated to the International Transport Workers Federation, a powerful international alliance of transport workers.

It warns in the letter that there is a "long history of solidarity" among dockworkers and foreign dockers could, intervene.

There was "good reason" to expect "heavy police intervention" in such a conflict and the union was "genuinely worried" about possible bloodshed.

"In an area as volatile as PE unchecked police intervention will generate an angry response from other workers in the city."

"In short, this dispute threatens the short term economic stability of two highly volatile areas of the Eastern Cape; it threatens a stable and mutually productive relationship between the stevedoring employers and the union, and indeed, threatens the very existence of the union."

It is understood that shipping employers and other industrialists believe the union is not exaggerating the possible consequences.

The ITF, they say, has already indicated in its magazine that it may support SATS dockers with sympathy action if open conflict develops. Stevedores in the two ports are almost certain to take sympathy action as well.

So the dispute could affect any company which exports or imports by sea.

It also has implications for the Government's labour reform policy.

"The spectre of a State-owned institution ignoring the reformist direction of stated

it has a majority

SATS has offered little comment on the dispute, but both Dr Loubser and Transport Minister Mr Hendrik Schoeman have made clear where they stand.

In a speech to railway unions, Dr Loubser reacted to charges that the BSA was a "sweetheart union". Manpower Minister Mr Fanie Botha has attacked "sweetheart unions", but Dr Loubser disagreed.

"What is wrong with a sweetheart union?", he demanded to know.

In a subsequent speech to an established rail union, Mr Schoeman went further. He said SATS would never recognise an "outside union" and he later told SATV that the union would not be recognised as long as he was Minister.

In the face of these statements, the GWU says it has gone all out to avoid confrontation, but that workers are now "at the end of their tether".

But why should a dispute involving only about 1 000 workers be serious enough to cause shipping employers to hold worried meetings and other major companies to watch the dispute with trepidation?

Some possible implications are spelled out in the GWU's letter.

Firstly, stevedores are the best organised members of the union and it was their idea to organise the SATS workers in the first place.

The union says stevedores are "outraged at the treatment of their fellow dockers" and would lend their support in the case of a serious conflict.

Government industrial relations' policy will undermine the credibility of the new labour dispensation," says the union.

In the letter, the union also spells out its view of the dispute.

It details charges of "extraordinarily brutal" action against the union by Railways Police.

The chairman of the GWU worker committee in PE, it notes, has been fired from SATS after 13 years service - he was given only 24 hours notice.

"Scores" of workers in both ports have been held for questioning by Railways Police and "threatened with dismissal or imprisonment"; and some have been offered "substantial sums of money" to leave the union, it charges.

Anonymous "scurrilous" pamphlets attacking the union have appeared in the harbour area, it also charges. It says it has informed Dr Loubser of this.

Despite this, workers remain committed to negotiation, the union says.

The union details its efforts to settle the dispute including approaches to industrialists and the Director-General of Manpower, Dr Piet van der Merwe.

These gentlemen have all indicated concern but their efforts at mediating this dispute have proved fruitless.

(One source says a stevedoring company invited SATS to a negotiation between it and the GWU to "see for themselves" how the arrangement worked, but that SATS did not take up the offer).

The union quotes a recent address by Dr Loubser in which he said management must "actively aim at promoting effective communication... and work towards creating and maintaining a situation in which employees feel that management acknowledge their right to freedom of association".

It comments: "We hope there is still time to generalise your attitude throughout the SATS management."

Although many workers belonged to the 50 000-member BSA, this was "at best, an in-company union, not independent of the employer's control". Black workers demanded independent unions and would not be satisfied by the BSA.

The union also suggests workers may not have joined BSA voluntarily. It says PE dockers have resigned from the BSA but are still having dues deducted from their pay. Their resignation letters had "been handed to the police".

The union says it is prepared to be "sensitive" to the present labour relations structure in SATS - it will not necessarily demand the same arrangement as it has with the stevedoring firms.

"But the workers are at the end of their tether - they believe all avenues of conciliation have been closed and they find the daily abuse to which they are subjected increasingly humiliating and intolerable."

SATS's version of events is more difficult to ascertain. It has refused to comment on claims of Railway Police "harassment" of union men.

And Dr Loubser has refused to comment publicly on the open letter.

But a spokesman did say that SATS would not recognise the union because it was not representative of dock workers as a whole. It only had around 1 000 members and there were 8 000 SATS dockworkers in the country, he added.

The spokesman also went on to suggest that SATS refusal to recognise the union was partly prompted by the attitudes of established rail unions.

"The unions operating in SATS, including the BSA, do not want us to recognise unions who have only scattered support in a few areas. We have 270 000 workers and both we and they feel we should not recognise any union which represents only a few of them," he says.

Meanwhile, the time-bomb keeps ticking away...

## BRIEFS

ALTECH ARMoured'S EARNINGS--Allied Technologies, enjoying a record year-end order book of R221-million, expects to raise earnings by 27% this year. The chairman, Bill Venter, says Altech should remain largely untouched by the weakening economy as "any downturn is not expected to affect professional electronics and telecommunications materially". [Text] [Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 6 Jun 82 p 3]

TOP SA FIRM GOES DUTCH--Yet again a fledgling South African company has acquired the assets of a foreign firm. This time it is Johnson Crane Hire--owner of South Africa's largest fleet of cranes--which has brought the assets of the crane division of the Netherland-based Sindorf Trading for R4,6-million. Sindorf, it appears, had been contemplating setting up shop in South Africa, but after negotiations with Johnson in the Netherlands it decided to sell the crane operation instead. In terms of the deal, Johnson acquires 26 cranes varying in size from 20 tons to 45 tons, thus bringing its fleet to more than 200 cranes--by far the biggest in the country. [Text] [Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 6 Jun 82 p 5]

LABOR DISPUTE CONTINUES--The strike by 500 paint shop workers at Volkswagen's Uitenhage plant which brought the assembly line to a standstill for four days ended yesterday. But negotiations between Fosatu's National Automobile and Allied Workers Union and top Volkswagen management had not resolved the issues last night. The strike was sparked by the dismissal of a NAAWU shop steward. After a strike on the issue last month the company agreed to re-employ the worker on condition he no longer served as a union shop steward. NAAWU members rejected this and downed tools again. Yesterday management and NAAWU representatives met to negotiate on the issue. A company spokesman said yesterday the talks had not resolved the dispute and that a further meeting was planned soon. A NAAWU spokesman Mr. Less Kettledas said talks were "extremely delicate at this stage". [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 9 Jun 82 p 5]

TRUCK DRIVERS STRIKE--About 400 black truck drivers at SA Transport Services's City Deep container depot went on strike yesterday, disrupting deliveries of containerised goods to central Johannesburg. Workers sources said about 670 drivers had joined the stoppage, but a spokesman for SATS (formerly SA railway) put the figure at around 400. The spokesman said the stoppage was caused by an incident when an official at the depot disciplined one of the drivers. The workers objected to this and downed tools. He said container deliveries to the

city would "inevitably be delayed" but added that SATS had assigned other workers to temporarily load trains. "Fortunately, the trains are still moving," he said. Late yesterday afternoon, SATS management and workers were locked in negotiations which had begun in the morning. The workers do not belong to a trade union and it is not yet clear which worker representatives are taking part in the talks. Workers at the depot said the strike had been prompted because workers were dissatisfied with one of their supervisors. Attempts to speak to SATS management at the depot were unsuccessful. "There is nothing happening here", an official said. He later referred the Rand Daily Mail to another official, who was not available. The SATS spokesman said management had reacted by deciding to hold an inquiry into the incident. "We obviously want to establish whether the supervisor was right to take the action he did," the spokesman added. He said this approach had "the full support of worker representatives at the depot". The spokesman said talks were continuing with worker representatives. "It is nothing serious. It simply revolves around this one issue and workers have not made any other demands," he added.

[Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 9 Jun 82 p 5]

MORE BANNINGS--Four people have been banned under the Internal Security Act from attending public gatherings for the next two years, in terms of a notice in yesterday's Government Gazette. They are: Pravin Jamnada Gordhan, of Flat 2, 116 Prince Edward Street, Durban; Moorooogiah Jayarajapathy Naidoo, of 38 Daintree Avenue, Asherville, Durban; Immanuel Gotlieb Nathaniel, of 125 12th Avenue, Kuisebmond, Walvis Bay; and Aletta Mamphela, of House 572, Lenyeenyee, Township. Banning notices were served on them last month. Restrictions on the following 10 people have been lifted: Kader Hassim, of 7 Belmont Crescent, Newholmes, Pietermaritzburg; Lybon Mabasa of 4223 Chiawello, Soweto; Baptiste Marie, of 7 Atomic Centre, 275 Sparks Road, Clare Estate, Durban; Nikiwe Deborah Felicity Matshoba, of 2500 Kagiso, Krugersdorp; Donald Francisco Mattera, of 48 Sneeuberg Street East, Eldorado-park, Johannesburg; Andrew Mzwandile Mbilini, of 1 Guzana Flats, Zwelitsha; Horatius Mdeleleni, of 458 Mofolo South, Soweto; Diliza Mji, of 1069 13th Avenue, Clermont' Monde Colling Mkunqwana, of NU7-E3169, Mdantsane; and Charles Ngakula, of Mount Coke Mission, Zwelitsha. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Jun 82 p 9]

CSO: 4700/1433

HYDROELECTRIC PROJECTS AT BATOKA, MUPATA GORGES STUDIED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Jun 82 p 9

[Text]

HARARE. — Preliminary investigations into the possibility of hydroelectric schemes at Batoka and Mupata gorges on the Zambezi River will be completed next month, according to Mr G F Allison, chief civil engineer for the Central African Power Corporation.

Site investigation work, which included drilling deep boreholes, had cost about R1,35-million, he said.

Mr Allison said a decision on when to proceed with the building of the next hydro-electric scheme depended on many factors, including the demand for electrical power in Zimbabwe and Zambia and the development of other generating sources in the two countries.

"Geological information to be derived from investigations being

carried out at the two sites will influence the decision on where the next hydro-electric scheme should be built."

Work at Mupata gorge, including drilling, started in April last year. A British geophysical survey company is carrying out a supplementary survey on the quality of the rock.

Work at Mupata was delayed at first because of difficulties in obtaining access to the site.

After it was discovered it would be expensive to build a road, access was gained by transporting equipment and men by boats and barges up the river from Kanyemba.

Work at Batoka gorge involved drilling 10 boreholes, 2 500m deep, and building a 17km-long access road to the site.

CSO: 4700/1433

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July 14, 1982